Results: The mean age of participants was 23.38±3.27 years, with a sex-ratio of (F/M) of 2.8.

Tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use was noted respectively in 12.5%, 3.5% and 3.5% of cases.

The mean score SAS-SV was 37.92±8.82. Among the students, 68.8% were considered at high risk of Smartphone addiction.

Male students were more likely to be at higher risk of smartphone addiction than females, without a significant relationship.

Scores of SAS-SV were significantly higher among cannabis users (48.4 vs 37.54; p=0.006) and non-medical students (39.07 vs 36.11; p=0.049)

Conclusions: University students are a particularly vulnerable population to smartphone addiction, and this may lead to negative psychosocial effects. Educational awareness and preventive measures should be implemented.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0003

Inhalant use and psychosis: Experience of a moroccan addiction departement

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Introduction: Inhalants are volatile psychoactive compounds whose effect varies from disorientation, excitement, euphoria to hallucinations. Different opinions have been raised concerning the relationship between inhalant use and psychosis and several publications have studied the incidence of psychotic disorders in the context of inhalant use. These studies concluded that using inhalants was independently associated with the development of psychosis

Objectives: our aim is to determine the demographic and psychiatric profile of inhalant users previously hospitalized in our department

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study carried out by analyzing hospitalization records in the addictology department of the psychiatric university hospital Ar-Razi in Salé over a period of one year (from August 2020 to August 2021). The diagnoses are established according to the DSM 5 diagnostic criteria.

Results: Seventeen patients, inhalant users, were recruited after chart review, including 5 women and 11 men (68.7 %). The average age was 24.7 years (16; 41). The majority of the patients were single (81.2%), 62.5 % had a secondary education and 62.5 % were unemployed.

The psychiatric evaluation showed that 87% of these patients had a history of incarceration, 50% had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 12.5% had bipolar disorder and 14.2% had a cluster B personality disorder (DSM 5).

The average age of onset of the addictive disorder in this population was 14.4 years and the entire sample was polyaddictive.

Conclusions: More than half of our sample had psychosis associated with their inhalant use disorder. these results are consistent with literature data.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0004

Evaluation of addictive behavior in depressive disorders

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Introduction: The comorbidity between depressive disorders and addiction is far from being random. Through substances, users try to ameliorate their feelings of sadness, reduce present anxiety. The phenomena of tolerance and dependence quickly worsen the situation, and make any attempt at withdrawal more difficult.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to analyze the addictive behavior in patients diagnosed with depressive disorder.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study carried out by analyzing hospitalization records in the addictology department of the psychiatric university hospital Ar-Razi in Salé over a period of one year (from August 2020 to August 2021). The diagnoses are established according to the DSM 5 diagnostic criteria.

Results: Of 141 patient records initially entered, nine records were not usable and 54 patients had a diagnosis of depressive disorder constituting 40.9% of admissions to the service. The average age was 37.9 years (16; 69).

Among our depressed and substance-using patients, the most frequent comorbidity was personality disorders (29.6%) followed by anxiety disorders (11.1% of cases). Thirty-five percent of patients reported at least one suicide attempt in the past and 11.1% had experienced sexual abuse.

The average age of onset of addiction in our sample was 17.8 years (11; 31). The most used substance was tobacco (n=44) followed by alcohol (n=43), cannabis and then benzodiazepines.

Conclusions: The relationship between depression and substance use remains complex. Although depressed patients often turn to drugs in search of a state of well-being, withdrawal from these substances can also aggravate or cause the depression.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0005

Could we predict an episode of delirium tremens? Case report

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Introduction: Delirium tremens is one of the most serious complications associated with alcohol withdrawal. It affects a percentage of 5 to 20% of users and is not related to the duration of consumption nor to the quantities taken. An early diagnosis will facilitate a quick treatment without putting at risk the vital prognosis.